

Set your Cursor with Turbo Pascal.

The following Turbo Pascal routine will allow owners of '84 series machines to set their cursor to slow blink, fast blink or no blink, and also to select from the block or underline as the cursor character.

Note that the earlier Kaypro machines don't use a video controller chip, so this programme won't work on '83's.

```
program setcursor (Input,Output);
const
  Select  = 28; (* select 6845 port *)
  Data    = 29; (* 6845 Data port *)
  Start   = 10; (* 6845 register 10 *)
  Stop    = 11; (* 6845 register 11 *)
  Top     = 0;  (* Block cursor top *)
  Bottom  = 15; (* block bottom *)
  Bblink  = 64; (* Set to blink *)
  Brate   = 32; (* Set slow blink *)

var
  blink : boolean;
  startval,
  stopval : byte;
  response : char;

begin
  startval := Top; (* default noblink *)
  stopval := Bottom;
```

WORDSTAR TIPS

When doing a "Global Search and Replace" (CTL QA), if you hit the space bar once immediately after entering your parameters and hitting the return key to start the search running, you'll be amazed at the increase in speed.

You can also greatly increase the loading speed of the programme by doing the same thing immediately after entering WS [RETURN].

Experimenting with the same thing in other normally slow operations will also prove to be of advantage.

```
write('Cursor Blink:(y,n) ');
repeat
  read(kbd, response);
  response := Upcase (response);
until response in ['Y','N'];
writeln (response);

blink := (response = 'Y');
if blink then
begin
  startval := startval + Bblink;
  write('Fast or slow blink:(F,S) ');
  repeat
    read(kbd, response);
    response := Upcase (response);
  until response in ['F','S'];
  writeln(response);
  if response = 'S' then
    startval := startval + Brate;
end; (* Set blinking rate *)

write('Block or Underline:(b,u) ');
repeat
  read(kbd, response);
  response := Upcase(response);
  until response in ['B','U'];
  writeln(response);
  if response = 'U' then
    startval := startval + Bottom;
Port[Select] := Start;
Port[Data] := startval;
Port[Select] := Stop;
Port[Data] := stopval;
```

end.

Note the programme begins with the word "program" and ends at "end.". The period is important, and be sure you follow the syntax accurately. Tested and works!.

PROFIT PLAN

from R.MAYSTON

Among the software bundled with many KAYPRO'S (at least on my old faithful 2/83) is Profit Plan which I have found most useful for keeping the accounts of a modest sized Society.

Most clubs and societies need a simple statement of accounts, and the following will (I hope) demonstrate how this may be achieved with Profit Plan.

Most statements of account are presented with income on one side and expenses on the other, and including the final balance in the account. Sitting side by side seems conventional, but if one looks to the logic of how the final balance is obtained it makes more sense to have the two sets of figures in a column, which allows the income to be totalled and then deducted from the sum of the expenses, to give final balance.

Profit Plan gives a very flexible set of options on how to set the spreadsheet to suit your particular needs, but as ever it's best to figure these out on paper first rather than do it on the fly. If you have an 80 column printer it is suggested to configure the report so it takes two pages for the twelve month print out which will also give the total income/expense for each month but also the grand total for the year for each item - very handy in analysing the operation and assembling data for a report.

HOW TO START-

First check and make note of how many sources of income you now have, or anticipate having, and allocate a row (line) for each. If a club with differing membership classes, and fees which differ accordingly, allocate a line(row) for each. This allows you to quickly see at the year end how much each group contributes. A similar list is made up for expenses, but in both cases allow say two or three extra lines for possible new items. Let's say we have nine items each of income and expense - so running down the page we have lines 2 to 10 for income - these we will need to total - so line 11 is reserved for this total. Then follows lines 13 to 21 for expense and again we will need to total these on line 22. To get our balance we need to deduct line 22 from line 11, and show it

on line 23. Profit plan will in one command add up these figures, deduct line 22 from 11 and cast up the balance, then if required print the report which will also give a month-by-month progress total for each item. NEAT !!! Row 1 is for title INCOME, on row 11 TOTAL, on row 12 EXPENSE, on row 22 TOTAL, on row 23 BALANCE.

SETTING UP THE TABLE

Bring up Profit Plan by typing: pp. We are presented with a table of rows (lines) and columns. Commands are issued by numbers - refer to the manual. To set up our sheet start by hitting 14 (cr) the "set up" command. Answer "Y" to "ok to erase present table?". For number of columns type 13, for rows 25 (always hit (cr) after each command). Answer Y to verify this. Screen reconfigures to a table 13 columns wide by 25 rows down, but only 5 columns are shown on the screen by 17 rows. To move around the screen to see the remainder of the table use the ESC key and the arrow keys.

To fill in the row titles hit 20, type INCOME for row 1, then on rows 2 to 9 type in sources of income, on row 10 TOTAL (of income). On row 11 type EXPENSES, then on rows 12 to 21 type in items of expense. On row 22 type TOTAL (of expenses). On row 23 type BALANCE. Exit the command by hitting DEL key. Next hit 25 the column title, there are two lines per column. Hit RET to ignore the second. Fill in the month titles as Jan, Feb, etc. Column 13 is titled TOTAL (of each row for the whole year). For convenience limit row descriptions to 17 characters, and columns to 7.

Now set the CRT display by hitting 15. Responses are: number of decimals 2, row title width 17 characters, column width 7. The table is then redrawn. Hit 26 to set column 13 to 10 characters wide, as this will be needed to accommodate the grand totals of income and expenses.

We can now fill in the data. Hit 34, select column 1 January. Hit 31, "choose values" type 0 for values. Place cursor on row 2 col 1 (remember row 1 is a title), fill in items of income on each row, then place the cursor on row 12 and

fill in the expense items one a row. Shift the cursor to col 2 and do the same for Feb etc. You can come back month by month and fill in the items as they occur, in exactly the same manner.

Now to the one step calculation that gives the totals of income and expenses and casts up the balance in one swift operation. Hit 33 (select row), select row 10 (TOTAL). Hit 55 (the sum command) in reply to begin row 2 to end on row 9. Put cursor on row 22 (TOTAL of expenses) hit 55, in response type begin at row 12 end at row 22. Put cursor on row 23 (Balance) hit 42 (the subtract command), response is row 22 (total of expenses) FROM row 10 (total income). The balance is then thrown out in row 23. In future use these calculations will be done by giving the one command: 6 (the recalculate command) which recalculates the whole table each time using the logic we have just defined. To get the totals across the columns; i.e. annual costs hit 34, select column 13 (totals for the whole year to date), place the cursor over column 13, hit 55 (the sum command) begin column 1, end column 12.

NOW be SURE to SAVE your table: Hit 62, you will be asked for a title for the table (8 characters or less) and you can recall the table in future by LOADING it with command 61.

For a report, hit 71 and respond:

Row description width: 17

column width: 8

number of columns per page: 7

number of decimal places: 2

omit zero rows: 0

suppress zero values: 1

print row description after etc: 0

negative numbers: 2

page control: 2

omit commas 1 double space: 0

omit line numbers: 1

Hit 72 and fill in row range 1 to 25, columns 1 to 13, plus a three line title to the report. A report follows. In future a report can be had by hitting the report command 73.

To update the report each month enter the values down the column of the appropriate month, (use command 34, to select the month column, then 31 to fill in the values), push the recalculate command 6 then hit the report key 73.

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YOUR KAYPRO, THE DOOR TO ADVENTURE.

This piece is written for all the "new" Kaypro users. Some of the older Kaypro users may find it nostalgic as well.

When you first get your new Kaypro home you set it up and in trepidation decide to try out some of the things you were shown at your demonstration. "Will it do something horrific if I press that key?" "How do we play the games?" "What is warm boot?" Do these sound familiar. Every new user goes through the same process of learning and familiarisation. Luckily for Kaypro buyers the machine comes bundled with software so you can "do something" straight away. Many machines come only with operating systems and a few--very few--utilities.

Were you told to back-up your disks? "What do they mean by back-up your disks?" The computer people speak a different language to the new user; because they are so ingrained with the terminology they forget many others have no idea what they are talking about. So, you pick up your Kaypro Users Guide and start reading. Well, backing up simply means copying all the disks. "A computer does things very fast, it should only take a few minutes." Hours later you are ready to start using the "new toy" as the rest of your family is liable to call it.

Now you are ready for the good parts. But uncertainty sets in. "Will I do something stupid and wreck the thing?" "I wonder what all the keys do." "I hope I am not wiping my programs." Do these questions ring a bell, I'm sure we have all asked them of ourselves. How I wished for someone who knew what they were doing to answer innumerable queries like these. I wish someone had told me when I bought the machine that as long as I was only working on a copy I could go back to the original and make another copy. In hind sight I know a lot of my fears were groundless, but as a new user I did not understand all the information was on the diskette not in some mystery area of the grey box in front of me.

Eventually I became more adventurous and I actually tried a program. When I found I didn't wreck the machine by

typing in the name of a program I tried them all. It took many hours of just looking at all these goodies I had bought with my computer and a couple of years to know how some of them work. I still don't know what some of them do but I have looked at the manuals and when the occasion arises that I need some program for a problem the answer may be in one of those programs.

While struggling to learn what this unknown machine was all about I talked with anyone who would listen, and at quite few who wouldn't. I must have been rather a bore to quite a few people who had no real interest in computers, including my own family. The teenage son of a friend was very involved in a Tandy Computer and in a discussion with him he said the magic words "Is there a Kaypro Users Group? If there is you should join it"

As it happens I am a reader of anything when I am involved in a new project. I am the newsagent's best customer. I buy every magazine or publication even remotely relevant to the subject I am trying to master and during my reading of one of those magazines I had seen a little advertisement regarding the Kaypro Users Group. After joining the group and listening quietly to people talk at meetings I felt more at home with my own machine. It was no longer a mysterious monster that did as it pleased. It now became a mysterious monster that I was at times able to control. The language was still a bit foreign but now and then something rang a bell and I'd try it. Every word of every KUGVIC newsletter was read. Other peoples' ideas were tried and I found they worked. I found out what a submit file was from Frank Dibble's articles and instructions. I tried the articles on things to do with Wordstar written by Charles and got them to work.

HEY PRESTO. I had new weapons to use on my mysterious monster. I subscribed to the US Kaypro Group and received their newsletter. Lots more experiences were shared and more ideas to try. Gradually I began to understand the language and I no longer felt I needed to sit quietly